

M E M O R A N D U M

**OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF KOREA**

**ON THE VIOLATIONS OF THE KOREAN ARMISTICE
AGREEMENT BY THE U.S. SIDE**

Ten years have gone by since the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed and the flames of the fierce three-year war were extinguished.

The Armistice in Korea spelt a shameful defeat for the U.S. imperialists who had schemed to conquer the whole of Korea and to ignite a new world war against the socialist camp. It was a historical event which greatly inspired the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples in the East.

The U.S. imperialists employed every barbarous means to play havoc in the war from the moment they launched the aggressive war by mobilizing the whole of their ground, naval and air forces armed with up-to-date technique, as well as the armed forces of fifteen of their satellites and South Korean puppet army, with the aim of extending the colonial regime set up in South Korea to North Korea by force of arms. They even used chemical and bacteriological weapons, but could not subdue the Korean people by any means.

The Korean people who rose up in a nationwide resistance with arms in their hands to defend the freedom, independence and glory of the fatherland, with the support and encouragement of the peoples of the Soviet Union, China and the other countries of the socialist camp as well as the world peace-loving people, especially with the aid of the Chinese People's Volunteers who shed their own blood, dealt severe blows at the U.S. imperialist aggressors and forced them to kneel down at the very spot from which they had launched the war and sign the Armistice Agreement.

This signified a great victory for the Korean people, victory for the socialist camp and the peace-loving people the world over. The myth about the "almightiness" of the U.S. was completely exploded.

The Armistice in Korea opened up a new possibility for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

As pointed out in the Preamble of the Armistice Agreement, the Korean Armistice Agreement was concluded "in the interest of stopping the Korean conflict" and in order to "insure a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved".

The people of the world hoped that the peaceful unification of Korea would be achieved at the earliest date and peace consolidated in Korea and the Far East after the armistice in the spirit of the Armistice Agreement.

Ten years have passed since then. But the Armistice in Korea has not yet been converted into a durable peace, situation is constantly strained and charged with the danger of war, Korea still remains divided into the North and South, and South Korea is being turned into a virtual hell of hunger and non-rights.

This is solely because the United States treacherously violated the obligation it assumed under the Korean Armistice Agreement and has all along been pursuing policies of aggression and war in South Korea.

Today the Armistice in Korea is maintained only thanks to the firm defense posture of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the high vigilance of the world peace-loving forces against the ceaseless war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

In connection with this situation, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea deems it necessary, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement, to inform the whole world of the real state of affairs of the criminal acts perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists who are frantically expanding armaments and preparing for a new war in South Korea in systematic violation of the Agreement.

(1)

The most important question to be settled after the realisation of ceasefire in Korea was one of convening a political conference by both sides within three months in accordance with the provision in Paragraph 60 of the Armistice Agreement for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The Korean-Chinese side did all it could to make the speedy convocation of the political conference possible, strictly abiding by the Armistice Agreement.

But the U.S. imperialists who did not want the peaceful settlement of the Korean question from the outset adamantly opposed the convocation of such a political conference.

In less than ten days after the signing of the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. government concluded with the South Korean puppet government the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty" providing for the "indefinite" stationing of the U.S. forces in South Korea in gross violation

of the spirit of Paragraph 60 of the Armistice Agreement which envisaged the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

And it was the scheme of the U.S. government from the beginning to use the political conference in furtherance of its aggressive end, otherwise, to scuttle it.

This was clearly revealed by the fact that in their joint communique issued on August 8, 1953, in connection with the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty," Dulles and Syngman Rhee openly declared that "both governments will withdraw from the political conference after it has been in session for 90 days".

Needless to say, consultations should have been held between both signatories to the Armistice Agreement if the political conference was to be opened on a reasonable basis.

But instead of so doing, the U.S. government brought the matter to the United Nations, a belligerent in Korea, and, without the participation of the representatives of the Korean-Chinese side, tried hard to manufacture unilaterally a procedure of the political conference in such a way as to suit the enforcement of their aggressive policy.

Due to such manoeuvre of the U.S. government, the political conference was not even convened within the time limit set by the Armistice Agreement. It was thanks to the resolute struggle of the Korean-Chinese side against the unjustified manoeuvring of the U.S. side that the preliminary talks of both sides for the convocation of the political conference at last opened at Panmunjom on October 26, 1953, but they, too, ended in failure.

The tasks set before the preliminary talks for the political conference were to decide the participants of the political conference, the meeting place and date for the conference and discuss and settle a series of other administrative business matters concerning the conference.

Therefore, there was no complicated problem to be raised here.

However, the U.S. side which had no interest in the convening of the political conference employed all conceivable means to create artificial obstacles to the preliminary talks and repeated rude acts without precedent in the practice of international meetings, and eventually wrecked the talks arbitrarily.

It was quite natural to discuss at the preliminary talks which countries should attend the political conference. The U.S. side, however, delayed the discussions for eighteen days only by opposing the inclusion of this question in the agenda of the talks.

When the voting procedure for the political conference was being discussed, the U.S. side went so far as to insist that each government participating in the political conference should be bound by only those

specific agreements which it would consent to. This was designed to make the South Korean puppet regime oppose reaching agreement and later renounce the decisions of the political conference at any time on the pretext that it had not agreed to them.

The U.S. side insolently demanded more than once that this preposterous "proposal" be signed immediately, threatening in a brigandish manner that if we did not agree, they would consider the Korean-Chinese side to be trying to "postpone the talks indefinitely".

As he still could not invent a pretext for wrecking the talks even with such intrigues, the U.S. delegate finally walked out of the conference hall on December 12, 1953, trumping up an absurd pretext that the statement of the Korean-Chinese side which condemned the perfidy of the U.S. side in forcibly detaining over 27,000 prisoners-of-war of the Korean-Chinese side was an "insult". The Korean-Chinese side repeatedly urged the U.S. delegate to return to the conference hall, but the U.S. side obstinately refused to do so.

As a result, Paragraph 60 of the Korean Armistice Agreement on the convening of a political conference to settle the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue was not implemented.

This was a clear proof that the United States, persistently obstructing the peaceful unification of Korea, was working hard to maintain the colonial rule over South Korea and colonize the whole of Korea.

It was for this reason that later the United States unilaterally frustrated the Geneva Conference for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question convened in 1954 thanks to the active efforts of the socialist countries.

Even after the preliminary talks for the political conference and the Geneva Conference were frustrated, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continued to exert persevering efforts for the promotion of the peaceful unification of Korea.

To turn the Armistice into a durable peace and create favourable conditions for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to the South Korean authorities that North and South Korea cut the numerical strength of their armed forces to the minimum and the North and South Korean authorities declare they would refrain from resorting to force of arms against each other, and it unilaterally reduced the numerical strength of the Korean People's Army by 80,000 to set a practical example.

On February 5, 1958, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement clarifying once again to the whole world its proposal for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea and

peaceful settlement of the Korean question, by the Korean people themselves. The Government of the Chinese People's Republic which has been making consistent, sincere efforts for the peaceful solution of the Korean question, in response to this proposal, completely withdrew the Chinese People's Volunteers on its own initiative from the territory of North Korea by the end of October 1958.

Today no foreign troops remain in the northern half of the country.

But the U.S. imperialists are still squatting in South Korea up to this date, five years after the withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers, continuing their barbarous colonial rule and frenziedly stepping up arms expansion and preparations for a new war.

The U.S. side is entirely to blame for the fact that Paragraph 60 of the Korean Armistice Agreement providing for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question was scrapped and the peaceful unification of Korea has not been realised up to this date.

(2)

The Korean Armistice Agreement provides for the banning of introduction into Korea of reinforcing military personnel and combat material during the Armistice in order to insure the stability of the Korean Armistice.

Paragraph 13 of the Korean Armistice Agreement stipulates that both sides "shall cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing military personnel" and "cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons and ammunition" "in order to insure the stability of the military armistice so as to facilitate the attainment of a peaceful settlement through the holding by both sides of a political conference of a higher level".

Whether or not these provisions of the Armistice Agreement are correctly observed by the signatories is an important criterion showing whether or not they have the sincerity to prevent the resumption of war in Korea and settle the Korean question by peaceful means.

The Korean-Chinese side has strictly adhered to these provisions as well as the rest of the armistice provisions. The U.S. side, however, trampled upon these provisions in every way even before the ink on the signature to the Armistice Agreement dried, as shown by the records of the Military Armistice Commission and other official documents.

Originally, the Korean-Chinese side had maintained during the armistice talks that all foreign troops should withdraw from Korea im-

mediately after the Armistice since there was no need for them to remain in Korea.

But the U.S. side insisted on continuously bringing foreign troops and military equipment into Korea even during the Armistice on the plea of "rotation" and "replacement"

Proceeding from its sincerity to attain a Korean Armistice at an early date, the Korean-Chinese side agreed that the "rotation" of military personnel shall, for a tentative period, be conducted "on a man-for-man basis" and the "combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition which are destroyed, damaged, worn out, or used up during the period of the armistice may be replaced on the basis of piece-for-piece of the same effectiveness and the same type" only through the supervision and inspection of the "Neutral Nations Inspection Teams" at the specific ports of entry enumerated in Paragraph 43 of the Armistice Agreement.

After the Armistice, the U.S. side embarked upon reinforcing the armed forces in South Korea, introducing large quantities of new-type weapons and expanding armaments on a large scale in violation of these paragraphs of the Agreement.

The United States expanded the South Korean puppet armed forces from 16 divisions at the time of the armistice to 31 divisions in 1956.

Already on July 31, 1953, only four days after the signing of the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. side was caught by a Neutral Nations Inspection Team in the act of shipping into South Korea illegally 106 4.2-inch mortars dismantled in crates labelled as "P.X. Supplies"

The combat material which was discovered by the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams alone while being shipped in by the U.S. side by all sorts of illegal means during the period from the Armistice up to April 15, 1954, included 177 combat aircraft, 465 guns and howitzers of different calibres, 6,400 rocket guns of different calibres, 145 mortars of different calibres, 1,365 machine guns of different calibres and several million rounds of ammunition of all kinds.

At the same time, the U.S. side introduced a large amount of combat weapons and military equipment into South Korea through points other than those ports of entry enumerated in Paragraph 43 of the Armistice Agreement.

As regards the combat material introduced by such means and discovered by the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams alone from November 1953 to July 1954, there were 240 M-26 tanks, 32 155-mm guns, 241 105-mm guns, 759 rocket guns, 163 57-mm anti-tank guns, 169 81-mm mortars, 203 60-mm mortars, 55 12.7-mm machine guns, 871

7.6-mm machine guns, 482 7.6-mm light machine guns, 34,089 M-1 rifles and 1,263 carbines. From June 1954 to February 1955, 17 naval vessels, 34 F-86 combat aircraft and 21 F-51 combat aircraft were unlawfully brought in through the points other than the ports of entry.

When its Armistice Agreement violations were disclosed by the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams one after the other, the U.S. side hated the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams like a thorn in the flesh and began to hinder their supervisory and inspection activities in every way.

The Armistice Agreement provides that both sides "shall afford full protection and all possible assistance and cooperation" to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and its Neutral Nations Inspection Teams "in the carrying out of their functions and responsibilities" and insure that they "shall enjoy the freedom and facilities necessary for the proper exercise of their functions".

Nevertheless, on September 11, 1953, when the Neutral Nations Inspection Team members were going to inspect the combat weapons being replaced at the Pusan port, the personnel of the U.S. side refused their inspection saying that "we have received an order from our superiors not to open the crates even if the Neutral Nations Inspection Team demands us to do so." The next day, on September 12, the U.S. side again refused to permit the members of the Neutral Nations Inspection Team to board a newly-anchored U.S. ship for the inspection of the combat material loaded on the ship.

The former Senior Member of the U.S. side to the Military Armistice Commission Lacey openly declared that "the United Nations Command side does not and will not permit Neutral Nations Inspection Teams to go aboard our ships for inspection purpose".

The U.S. side demanded the Neutral Nations Inspection Team at the Pusan port of entry to conduct only aerial inspection by helicopters, and asked the inspection team at the Inchon port of entry to carry inspection activities only within their billet, thereby virtually blocking their inspection activities.

Besides, the U.S. side committed numerous criminal acts against the personnel of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, incessantly resorting to violence against them, menacing their safety and killing them, in an attempt to prevent them from carrying out their work free from fear.

American Pfc. Armstrong assigned to the Neutral Nations Inspection Team in Taegu struck Captain Larson, Swedish inspection team member, on September 1, 1953. On November 7, 1955, the U.S. side caused an incident of aircraft crash and murdered 3 Polish members of the NNSC. On January 7, 1956, in the Headquarters Area of the NNSC the U.S. side

killed Colonel Eriksson, Military Commander of the Swedish Delegation, by a vehicle.

On July 31, 1954, the U.S. side fired rifle shots at the billets of Neutral Nations Inspection Team members at the Pusan port of entry, and on August 1, 1954, even a bomb was thrown into the billet of the Neutral Nations Inspection Team in Kunsan.

After the summer of 1955 violent attacks on the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission by the U.S. side reached the extreme.

On August 6, 1955, the U.S. side instigated the South Korean puppet clique to launch threatening demonstrations demanding the withdrawal of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams at the five ports of entry where those teams were stationed and in many other places in South Korea simultaneously and to raid and demolish the billets of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams in Pusan, Inchon, Taegu and Kunsan ports of entry.

After the unbroken series of such criminal outrages the U.S. side forcibly expelled the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams from South Korea in June 1956 and a year later, in June 1957, it openly declared the unilateral abrogation of Sub-paragraph 13 d of the Armistice Agreement.

This is a grave violation of Sub-paragraphs 13 c, d, g and j, and Paragraph 17 of the Armistice Agreement as well as Paragraphs 41, 42 and 43 of the same on the functions and authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. It is also a flagrant contravention of Paragraphs 61 and 62 of the Armistice Agreement which strictly prohibit the unilateral amendment or abrogation of any wording or paragraph of the Armistice Agreement.

This open and arbitrary transgression by the U.S. government of the international agreement they themselves signed revealed once again to the whole world the aggressive nature of the imperialists who perpetrate any perfidious destructive act without hesitation when need be.

In order to justify their foul perfidy, the U.S. imperialists invented a lie that the Korean-Chinese side had introduced reinforcing military forces into the Korean territory in violation of the Armistice Agreement and clamoured for the so-called "maintenance of relative balance of military strength"

This can deceive no one, however.

Our side has invariably and strictly abided by the Armistice Agreement since the Armistice and spared no effort for preserving and consolidating the Korean Armistice.

The U.S. side has not been able to produce any proof that can substantiate their allegation. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission affirmed at that time that "the Armistice Agreement violation alleged

by the U.N.C. side has not been proved" as a result of its investigations in the territory of North Korea.

Even White, former Commander of U.S. Ground Forces in the Pacific, had to admit that in fact he had "no information on the numerical build-up of the North Korean armed forces", though he had clamoured that "North Korea is reinforcing her combat capabilities". (Honolulu, Jan. 5, 1960, AP)

There is no excuse for the U.S. side to repeal provisions of the Armistice Agreement unilaterally, and it is all the more impermissible for it to arbitrarily abrogate the Armistice Agreement in the light of the provisions of Paragraphs 61 and 62 of the Armistice Agreement.

Paragraph 61 of the Korean Armistice Agreement solemnly stipulates that "amendments and additions to this Armistice Agreement must be mutually agreed to by the Commanders of the opposing sides" and Paragraph 62 clearly prescribes that the articles and paragraphs of this Armistice Agreement "shall remain in effect until expressly superseded either by mutually acceptable amendments and additions or by provision in an appropriate agreement for a peaceful settlement at a political level between both sides".

This notwithstanding, the U.S. side proclaimed its unilateral abrogation of Sub-paragraph 13 d of the Armistice Agreement and a series of other provisions concerning the functions of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and, furthermore, whenever it was called to account for this at the Military Armistice Commission, it had the face to claim that "the U.N.C. side considers itself entitled to be relieved of obligations under the relevant provisions" (from the statement of Litzenberg, Senior Member of the U.S. side, made at the Military Armistice Commission meeting, June 21, 1957).

Although the Armistice Agreement clearly provides that amendments and additions to the Agreement "must be mutually agreed to by the Commanders of the opposing sides", the U.S. imperialists even consider themselves "entitled" to declare its unilateral abrogation arbitrarily. This logic of theirs fully shows how shameless they are and how accustomed they are to violating international agreements in a brigandish way.

The open declaration by the U.S. side on the unilateral abrogation of a number of important provisions of the Armistice Agreement was aimed at nothing but stepping up more actively preparations for a new criminal war in South Korea.

In May 1957, the then U.S. Secretary of State Dulles stated that the United States "is considering introduction of more modernized and effective weapons" into South Korea and added: "The Armistice Agree-

ment ought to be interpreted with realistic approach. It has been nearly 5 years since it was drawn up, and it seems to me that it was designed for a short period. Today, when 5 years have passed, it is not realistic to replace them (weapons) with exactly the same kinds (that is, to implement Sub-paragraph 13 d of the Armistice Agreement as it is)."

As a matter of fact, the United States has taken the course of turning South Korea into an atomic and guided missile base on a full scale after proclaiming the unilateral abrogation of a number of important provisions of the Armistice Agreement including Sub-paragraph 13 d.

The United States reorganised the U.S. divisions in South Korea into pentomic divisions. In October 1957, it brought into South Korea the U.S. First Cavalry Division from Japan and reorganized it into a pentomic division. Then, it illegally shipped into South Korea various types of atomic weapons and guided missiles such as "Honest John" rockets, 280-mm atomic guns, "Matador," "Nike Hercules" and "Hawk" guided missiles and introduced hosts of up-to-date military aircraft and vessels of various sizes.

All these facts show clearly that the main culprits are none other than the U.S. imperialists who continue to pursue the policy of aggression and war and intensify tension in Korea in violation of the Armistice Agreement.

(3)

The U.S. side also undermined and violated the Armistice Agreement provisions on the repatriation of prisoners of war on many occasions.

The Korean Armistice Agreement provides that "within sixty (60) days after this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, each side shall, without offering any hindrance, directly repatriate and hand over in groups all those prisoners of war in its custody who insist on repatriation to the side to which they belonged at the time of capture" (Sub-paragraph 51 a of the Armistice Agreement) and that each side "shall release all those remaining prisoners of war, who are not directly repatriated, from its military control and from its custody and hand them over to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission for disposition in accordance with the provisions in the annex hereto: 'Terms of Reference for Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission'" (Sub-paragraph 51 b of the Armistice Agreement).

Already during the war, in gross transgression of international agreements on the treatment of prisoners of war, the U.S. imperialists persecuted the captured personnel of the Korean-Chinese side with unprecedented

barbarity and in their manoeuvre to capitalize prisoners of war for their political intrigue, they cooked up that fantastic claim for the so-called "voluntary repatriation", slaughtering and forcibly detaining the prisoners of our side in groups. All such inhuman atrocities are widely known to the world.

Even after the agreement on the repatriation of prisoners of war was concluded, the U.S. side continued to persecute and murder the captured personnel of our side and forcibly detained many of them.

In June 1953, in less than 10 days after the signing of the agreement on the repatriation of prisoners of war, the U.S. side committed a perfidy in instigating the Syngman Rhee clique to forcibly detain over 27,000 Korean and Chinese captured personnel on the pretext of "release"

After the Armistice, the U.S. side rejected by every means the repatriation of the captured personnel of the Korean-Chinese side in continued violation of the Armistice Agreement.

The U.S. side has not yet returned tens of thousands of our captured personnel among those on its roster handed to the Korean-Chinese side.

As for the more than 21,000 Korean and Chinese captured personnel who had been transferred to the custody of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission in accordance with the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. side resorted to all sorts of manoeuvrings to prevent the Korean-Chinese side from conducting 90 days of explanation work for them as provided for, and finally, abducted them forcibly from the camp under the control of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission. The Final Report of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission too pointed to the unjustness of this action and opposed it categorically.

Nevertheless, the U.S. side forcibly took away those Korean and Chinese captured personnel who had been transferred to the custody of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, thereby unilaterally abrogating Paragraph 51 of the Armistice Agreement and the "Terms of Reference for Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission"

The U.S. side has not returned many displaced civilians of our side whom they forcibly took away from the North Korean territory during the war.

Paragraph 59 of the Armistice Agreement stipulates that the displaced civilians who had been dispersed to the North and South during the war shall, if they desire to return home, be permitted and assisted to cross the Military Demarcation Line for their return home.

But the U.S. side did not implement this stipulation either.

Numerous captured personnel and displaced civilians of our side

who have been deprived of the opportunity of returning home due to the barbarous suppression and inhuman obstructionist manoeuvres of the U.S. side are undergoing indescribably great misfortunes and sufferings now in South Korea.

The brazen-facedness of the U.S. imperialists who undermine international agreements perfidiously was again exposed here all the more clearly.

(4)

Trampling down the Armistice Agreement in every way, the U.S. side is incessantly perpetrating provocative acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Armistice Agreement even on the prohibition of hostilities and all acts of armed force, thereby aggravating tension in Korea.

The Korean Armistice Agreement provides that both signatories "shall order and enforce a complete cessation of all hostilities in Korea" (Paragraph 12 of the Armistice Agreement), "shall respect the Demilitarized Zone and the area of Korea under the military control of the opposing side and respect the waters contiguous to the land area of Korea," "shall not engage in blockade of any kind of Korea" and "shall respect the air space over the Demilitarized Zone and over the area of Korea under the military control of the opposing side, and over the waters contiguous to both" (Paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 of the Armistice Agreement). It is also provided that both sides shall "insure that personnel of their respective commands who violate any of the provisions of this Armistice Agreement are adequately punished" (Sub-paragraph 13 e of the Armistice Agreement).

Our side has invariably abided by the provisions of the Armistice Agreement and done all it could to turn the Armistice into a durable peace. The U.S. side, however, carried out gun firings at our territory on three occasions on the very day the cease-fire was enforced by the Armistice Agreement, and the next day, on July 28, 1953, sent their military aircraft into the territorial air of our side for reconnaissance activities on three occasions; ever since they have been violating the provisions of the Agreement to this date.

On the ground, they perpetrate hostile acts firing guns at the Demilitarized Zone and our territory at random and infiltrating their military personnel and armed spies for raid, murder, incendiarism and kidnapping; in the air, they dispatch their military aircraft into the territorial air of our side uninterruptedly for reconnoitering and provocative at-

tack; and on the sea, they send their warships and armed vessels into the coastal waters of our side, firing guns at our coastal areas, attacking our vessels, raiding our fishing boats, killing and abducting our peaceable fishermen.

During the period from July 27, 1953, the day of signing of the Armistice, up to the present, various hostile acts against our side and other Armistice Agreement violations committed by the U.S. side, against which our side lodged formal protests alone, number as many as 7,075 cases (two cases a day on an average).

By what methods the U.S. side has perpetrated the numerous hostile acts can be seen clearly from the following instances recorded in the minutes of the Military Armistice Commission.

On August 7, 1953, 8 U.S. military planes intruded up to the air above the Chungchun River estuary and Namshi, North Pyongan Province, deep into the territory of our side, far from the Military Demarcation Line and carried out hostile reconnaissance activities.

On December 21, 1953, 9 U.S. military jet aircraft crossed the Military Demarcation Line and illegally intruded into the air above Wonsan and Heungnam, and on December 30, another 8 U.S. military jet aircraft violated the air above the Chungchun River estuary and Mongkeumpori for reconnoitering.

During a 6-day period, from July 1 to July 6, 1954 alone, the U.S. side on four occasions sent into our territory for hostile acts spies belonging to the special troops of the 6,006th and 8,240th units under the U.S. Far East Air Force, and the Seoul detachment, 3,112th unit, Headquarters of the U.S. Armed Forces Far East.

On October 11, 1954, armed troops of the U.S. side penetrated into the Demilitarized Zone where they made a surprise attack on our civil police who were on routine patrol duty, killing one of them and kidnapping the other.

On February 5, 1955, one RB-45 military reconnaissance plane and eight military jet aircraft of the U.S. side intruded deep into the rear of our side as far as the air above Hanchun and conducted reconnoitering activities and made a surprise attack on our military aircraft on patrol duty, and then they fled in face of the self-defense measures of our side.

On March 25, 1955, 13 armed agents including the commander of the Jejin detachment, 379th area unit, HID 3,519th unit of the U.S. side, intruded clandestinely into our coastal area near Sujoongri, Toijo County, South Hamkyung Province, where they raided the houses of our peaceable inhabitants, plundered them of their property and abducted innocent people.

On July 22, 1955, an armed vessel of the U.S. side intruded as far as

Woonmoo-do, North Pyungan Province, in our coastal waters, where they suddenly attacked a fishing boat of our side engaged in fishing and kidnapped 12 of our fishermen.

On August 17, 1955, one military aircraft of the U.S. side intruded into the air over our territory and was shot down while conducting reconnaissance activities by the self-defense measures of our side.

On January 9, 1956, the U.S. side, despite our repeated warnings, sent two military aircraft as far as the air above Mt. Baikdoo to carry out provocative reconnoitring activities, circling over Kangge, Byukdong and Nyungwon.

On November 7, 1956, the U.S. side sent two military aircraft into the air above Singe in the territory of our side. Our side was compelled to take self-defense measures and shot down one of them.

On December 2, 1956, the U.S. side infiltrated an eight-man armed group into Kalhangri, Ongjin County, South Hwanghai Province, in our territory, which raided the houses of inhabitants, killed innocent people and kidnapped a 17-year-old boy named Kim Kwang Joo.

On April 27, 1957, three armed vessels of the U.S. side intruded into our waters and fired heavy and light machine guns at random at our fishing boats engaged in fishing, wounding many of our fishermen and carried away the fishing boat "Nampo No. 18" with 7 fishermen on board.

On September 20, 1957, seven military aircraft of the U.S. side and, on October 30, 12 intruded into the air over our territory and carried out reconnaissance activities.

On January 26, 1958, one armed vessel of the U.S. side intruded into our coastal waters and attacked a fishing boat of our side engaged in fishing, killing and wounding two fishermen and abducting four others.

On March 6, 1958, two military aircraft of the U.S. side intruded into the air over our territory, one of which was shot down by the self-defense measures of our side.

On May 19, 1958, our side arrested Kim Hak Kyung, an agent sent by the U.S. side across the Demilitarized Zone into our territory. One of our displaced civilians forcibly carried away by the U.S. side during the war, he had been sent on the mission after receiving espionage training at Hwajinpo "HID" detachment, U.S. Army intelligence organ.

On August 5, 1959, an armed group of the U.S. side intruded into the territory of our side near Kosung. They raided the houses of peaceable inhabitants, stabbed two women with a dagger wounding them seriously, and abducted a 55-year-old man, whom they killed later before fleeing.

On September 3, 1959, one armed vessel of the U.S. side intruded into the coastal waters of our side, which attacked a fishing boat of our side, killed and wounded five fishermen and kidnapped two others.

On January 7, 1960, the armed personnel of the U.S. side staged a provocative "military attack manoeuvre" in the Demilitarized Zone, firing smoke shells and rifle bullets.

On March 13, 1960, the U.S. side fired incendiary bullets into our portion of the Demilitarized Zone, burning a vast area.

On March 29, 1960, the U.S. side perpetrated a hostile act of firing into the territory of our side more than 1,000 bullets of various kinds for four consecutive hours.

On May 4, 1960, one U.S. naval vessel intruded into our coastal waters and conducted a hostile act firing at a small vessel of our side, and on July 30, a U.S. destroyer infiltrated into the coastal waters of our side and perpetrated a provocative act firing more than 600 shells at one of our guard-ships.

On June 6, 1961, a submarine-chaser (No. 705) of the U.S. side penetrated into our coastal waters and fired over 100 shells of various sizes.

On August 25, 1961, the U.S. side shot more than 200 bullets into our portion of the Demilitarized Zone.

On August 28, 1961, the U.S. side's destroyer No. 72 intruded into our waters and perpetrated a provocative act firing over 80 shells at our patrol boat on guard duty.

On August 7, 1962, one naval vessel of the U.S. side entered into our waters and conducted heavy firing at our fishing boat "Keumgang No. 1" engaged in fishing, before kidnapping 5 fishermen.

On September 5, 1962, an armed group of 17 from the U.S. side infiltrated into the Demilitarized Zone and committed grave provocative acts. They made a surprise attack on 6 civil police of our side on routine patrol duty and injured them seriously. They then forcibly took away 5 of our civil police, killing 3 of them cruelly and detaining the other 2 illegally.

On November 24, 1962, the U.S. side committed a grave aggressive act sending over 20 large naval vessels including destroyers as far as our waters off Chongjin under the cover of military aircraft.

On December 17, 1962, U.S. President Kennedy openly clamoured that "the camera I think is actually going to be our best inspector for North Korea or any place else", and this is a direct violation of Paragraph 16 of the Armistice Agreement. Almost at the same time, on December 6, 1962, a "U-2" spy plane of the U.S. side intruded deep into

the territorial air of our side and made a hostile reconnoitering flight.

Such provocative acts on the part of the U.S. side are grave violations of Paragraphs 1 and 6 of the Armistice Agreement which prohibit all hostile acts within the Demilitarized Zone as well as Paragraphs 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of the same which provide for complete prohibition of all hostilities and acts of armed force against the opposing side on the ground, sea and in the air during the armistice period.

Of late, such provocative acts of the U.S. side are being perpetrated more and more frequently.

Two F-86 fighters of the U.S. side intruded into the air over our territory on January 29, 1963, one military aircraft intruded into the air over our territory on February 9 and 25, 1963, and four military aircraft each on March 18 and 20, for reconnoitering.

In this connection, the U.S. army headquarters openly declares that "reconnaissance flight is made everyday by U.S. army reconnaissance planes sent out from the First Corps with its headquarters at the barracks north of Seoul".

On January 17, 1963, a medium-sized landing craft No. 606 of the U.S. side intruded into our coastal waters in the East Sea and fired over 50 shells into our coastal areas carrying out reconnaissance activities in a hostile act against our side.

On March 13, 1963, an armed group of the U.S. side again intruded into our portion of the Demilitarized Zone unlawfully and made a concentrated firing of several hundred bullets at our civil police on routine patrol duty. And on March 19, there took place a large-scale provocation in which more than 120 military personnel of the U.S. side conducted a concentrated firing of several thousand bullets with light machine guns and various other automatic weapons at the civil police of our side on routine patrol duty and into the territory of our side.

On May 11 last, the U.S. side dispatched a rocket launcher No. 311 into the coastal waters of our side, which fired over 800 rocket shells at a peaceable fishing boat of our side killing and wounding 5 of our fishermen, and on May 12, 14, 17, 21 and 24, sent naval vessels of various types into our coastal waters successively and carried out hostile provocative acts.

Whenever the U.S. side committed such provocative acts, our side lodged a serious protest against them and strongly demanded that the U.S. side severely punish the criminals involved in accordance with the Armistice Agreement and that it take measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

But the U.S. side always rejected our protests, would not assume

the responsibility despite inescapable material evidence under the pretext of "inadvertent violation" or "mistake", nor did it take any practical measures to prevent its Armistice Agreement violations. How brazen-faced the U.S. imperialists are can be seen fully in the following instances alone:

When a U.S. F-51 military plane was shot down after intruding into the air over our territory on November 7, 1956, the U.S. side insisted with sheer obstinacy that it was "an unarmed propeller-driven aircraft". But when they could no more cover up the fact that the plane had been equipped with six 12.7 mm. machine guns, it charged our side alleging that "attack without warning is a much more serious violation of the Armistice Agreement."

Such is the customary logic of U.S. imperialism, a logic of robbers.

As to the intrusion on May 17, 1963, by a U.S. combat aircraft into our territorial air, too (it was captured by our self-defense measures), the U.S. side made noisy charges against the just measures of our side, quibbling that the intrusion was "unintentional" or "an honest error."

All these facts prove that the very cause of the continued transgression of the Armistice Agreement in Korea, the instability of the Armistice and the delay in the peaceful settlement of the question of Korean unification lies in the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war.

Thus, the U.S. imperialists are not only reinforcing their military strength on a large scale in South Korea and continuing to carry out all sorts of provocations against our side on the ground and sea and in the air in violation of the Armistice Agreement. They are also incessantly staging major military "manoeuvres" for a simulated attack on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in an effort to whip up war atmosphere in South Korea.

During the year of 1961, the U.S. side carried out various large-scale military "manoeuvres" for simulated "attack against North Korea" on more than 34 occasions, and in 1962 staged large-scale military "manoeuvres" in various forms on 51 occasions, 17 more than in the previous year.

In 1963, military "manoeuvres" are being conducted more often and "full preparedness for war emergency" has been advocated more than ever.

The U.S. imperialists are trying hard to bring even the regenerated Japanese militarists again into South Korea and concoct the aggressive "NEATO" in order to save the crumbling foundation of their colonial rule in South Korea.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists are openly talking about even dispatching Japanese troops to South Korea.

The heinous plot of U.S. imperialism to rearm the Japanese militarist clique and introduce them again into South Korea jeopardizes peace in Korea and the Far East more seriously.

The U.S. imperialists are heinous criminals who are creating the danger of a new war in Korea undermining and trampling down the Armistice Agreement.

* * *

As is seen above, the U.S. side has, for ten years since the Korean Armistice, incessantly and flagrantly violated and undermined all the important provisions of the Armistice Agreement.

This substantiates that it is the continued occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces that constantly intensifies tension in Korea and obstructs the peaceful unification of Korea.

All the acts of the U.S. side undermining and trampling down so flagrantly and so openly an international agreement it signed itself emanate precisely from the aggressive nature of the imperialists.

In order to realise by any means the aggressive aim which they could not achieve in the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists have stayed on in South Korea even after the Armistice, stepping up preparations for a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and intensifying colonial oppression and repression of the South Korean people. The U.S. government tries to justify all these criminal acts and the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces on the pretext of the so-called "U.N. resolution".

But it is widely known to the world that the "U.N. resolution" itself on dispatching the "U.N. forces" to Korea was manufactured unlawfully under the coercion of U.S. imperialism contrary to the U.N. Charter.

All the acts of aggression perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea today—new war preparations, colonisation of South Korea, oppression and exploitation of the South Korean people and all sorts of tyranny, massacre and national contempt against them—entirely run counter to the principles of the U.N. Charter.

The U.S. government talks about the fictitious "communist threat" from the North as a pretext of justifying the continued presence of

the U.S. forces in South Korea. But this is a shameless quibbling to cloak its aggressive nature.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has proposed to the South Korean authorities time and again that the U.S. forces be withdrawn from South Korea, that North and South Korea sign a peace agreement on not resorting to force of arms against each other and that both North and South Korea reduce their armed strength to the minimum, and has consistently made every effort to materialize the peaceful unification of Korea.

The failure of its materialization is solely because of the obstructionist manoeuvrings on the part of the United States. There is no reason whatsoever for the U.S. forces to remain in South Korea any longer.

They must pull out of South Korea without delay as solemnly provided for in the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Only when the U.S. forces are withdrawn from South Korea, can tension be removed in Korea, the peaceful unification of Korea realised and the South Korean people relieved from misfortunes and sufferings of today.

Therefore, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has maintained and still maintains consistently and resolutely that the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea.

The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea—this is the vital precondition for the peaceful settlement of the question of Korean unification.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is firmly convinced that the governments and peoples of all peace-loving countries of the world will express active support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their just cause of getting the U.S. forces out of South Korea and realising the independent peaceful unification of the country.

At the same time, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers that if the United Nations wants to fulfil faithfully the mission imposed upon itself by its Charter, it should condemn the aggressive criminal acts of the U.S. forces which continue to occupy South Korea carrying on their schemes for a new war and all kinds of inhuman atrocities by abusing the U.N. flag and should take measures for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea without delay. The longer the U.S. forces stay on in South Korea, the more the principles and purposes of the U.N. Charter will be defamed and the prestige of the United Nations impaired.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will, in the future, too, adhere strictly to the Korean Armistice Agreement and continue to wage stubborn struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and the peaceful unification of the country.

July 25, 1963.